THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7238.

MORNING EDITION----THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A UCTION NOTICE THOMAS BELL, AUCTIONEER.

— by W L. Van Zandt.—Friday, 1016 o'clock, in the
Auction Recent, No. 13 Spread street, will be sold a lot of
valuable Furpiture, two Trunks, fine assorted Dry Good,
Hosiery and Clothing, a valuable double London Gua in
case, with apparatus complete; Gold Lever Watch, Jutlery,
Wines, Segars, &c.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER THURS day, August 26, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 150 Felton attest, Brecklyn-Heusehold Furniture Marbit top Centre Table, Bracklyn-Household Furniture Marbit top Centre Table, &c. Friday, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at 191 Washington street, Household Furniture, Carpets, Chaire, Creckery, Soves, &c.

JOHN KEESE, AUCTIONEER -LYMAN & CO. WILL

JOHN FISHBLATT, AUCTION EER-BY JOHN FISH-blatt-Stere No. 30 Fear street-fine day, Thursday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock will be sold the following steek of goods, to close a mortgame, viz. A large lot o'fleat Tobacco, for manufacturing; Machinery Oil, in barrels; Vinegar, do. Sprups, Lquers and Bitters, &c. 700 000 Sogars; 29 baskets Chammarker 200 demijohns. (teur gallon); 100 demijohns Zamaics Rum; I Rocka way Carriage, the best manufacsurod here, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

No. 11 Spruce street.—Mortgage sale of Household Furniture, this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2 State street, consisting of a large quantity of Eactends, Feather Beds, Mattresses and Bedding, Bureaus, Washatands, Tables, Glasses, Chairs, Carpets, Oil Clothe, Kitchen Fursiture, Crowkery, &c., also, Bedroom Furniture, Counter, Tables, Armohairs, Glass Ware, Decanters, Tumblers, Beer Pump, Framed Prints, &c.

Attorney for Mortgagee, office Marine Court.

J MORIARTY, AUCTIONNER WILL SELL TRIS day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 173 Chatham street. a large assortment of New and Second hand Furniture, removed for sale. Also, Feather Beds, Carpets, Grocerias, Glass Ware, Stoves, &c. N. B.—Sales of Furniture, Groceries, &c., attended to in any part of the city.

mortgage for five years, at six per cent per annum. Mage of the estate will be ready for exhibition previous to the sale.

R. C. KERP, AUCTIONERR.—LARGE AND POSITIVE sale of splendid Resewood and Mahogany Furniture, Planeferce, &c., on four months' credit on all sums over \$20, for approved endorsed notes, this day and to-mortweet and the sale.

Broadway, formerly the Chinese Museum, between Spring and Frince streets. R. C. Kemp will sell at auction, as above, a very large and splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture, til of she cest quality, and all of which will be positively solu without reserve, and oresents a rare opportunity for the trade, hotel and housekeepers to supply themselves with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture with the most desirable description of goods. The furniture work and the large and consists of a large and splendid assortment of richly carved rowered and utility usually found in the large and fashionable furniture warerome, and is a much larger and more varied assortment than can be found in any one establishment in this city. No goods will be admitted isto this sale but such as can be relied up in and warranted, and no limited goods will be received, as it is the intuntion of the owners that the whole shall be sold without reserve. Planofortes—Ten superior rosewood of reputation, and all of which will be fully warranted, the same as when sold at private and. These Planos are particularly worthy of the attention of those in want of good instruments at a stein prices. Catalogue on the moraing of

NSTRUCTRESS .- A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITU ation as Instructress in a family or school; can teach the higher English branches, French, music, and the rudiment of drawing. No objection to go South or West. Direct to Miss Ames, drug store, corner of Ninth avenue and Thir-ty-Eth street, for three weeks, or can be seen personally.

MRS. A. THIBAULT WILL BE PREPARED FOR THE return of her pupils on Tuesday, September 7. 15 Washington place.

CPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.-A GENTLE-

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, 27 BANK STREET, will re-open on Monday, the 6th of September.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

Tor Young Ladies, No. 179 West Twenty-fourth street, ones of Eighth avenue. The next term will commence on Wednesday, lat September. In addition to the usual Eaglish branches, Music, French and Drawing will be taught. A few pupils would be accommended with board, and receive every possible care and attention. Terms and particulars may be obtained upon application.

To TAILORS.—THOSE OF THE TRADE, WHO WISH either to learn or improve themselves in the art of cutting garments of every describion, to fit in the most elegant and stylish manner, can do so by the aid of Stimemet's new and complete system. The rules and explanations are se perfectly plain, that a person of moderate capacity, can in two or three bours study, preceded to successful practice, and cut in much less time than by the usual methods. Satisfaction wirranted, or the money will be returned. Price of the work, complete, \$4 per copy.

A PRENCH YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A FULLY COM-

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A FULLY COMpetent teacher of the French language, music, and drawing, and has lived some time in this country, wishes to dispose of a few more hours for instruction in either of the above branches. Please address Miss Jecker, 48 Saventh avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, or call from 4 till 7 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO TEACH.—SIX LADIES, graduates of the New York Conference Seminary, well qualified to teach either the modern languages, the solid, or ornamental branches. Address A. FLACK, Frincipal of New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York. New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, Schoharie county, New York. New York Conference Seminary Terms.—The whole expense to take the graduating course for ladies is \$78 per year. This includes boarding, washing, feel, room furnished and tuition. Our liberal terms bring us a large number of ladies and gentlemen who are preparing to teach. We feel confident that our school affords advantages equal to any other in the country. We expect to employ eighten teachers next term. which commences New 1, 1852. For catalogues or further information, address as above.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing under the urm of Harbut & Cooper, has been dissolved, by mutual consent. New York, Au-gust 16, 1852.

THOMAS GOOPER. The business will be continued as

wigned.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$3,000 to invest in a manufacturing business which will allow 100 per cent profit. This is a safe, new discovery, and a rare chance for a man to reap a fortune in a short space of time. For further particulars inquige of T. DURTER, 140 Grand street, Williamsburg, where all necessary explanations will be given.

To DENTISTS.—A DENTIST, WHO HAS A BUSL mess establishment in a flourishing city in Georgia. wishes a partner, of the first order of talent in his profession, and of unquestionable character—enethal can furnish from three to four hundred dellars. Address H. S., at the office of this paper.

\$2,000 - WANTED A SPECIAL PARTNER and lucrative business, paying a profit of 100 to 150 per cent, in a flourishing city in the west. Any one desiring to invest the above amount, would do well to address D G, at this office. All communications strictly confidential.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—FOR SALE, A WAG-on nearly new, built at Boston—cost \$180—will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Also a set of harness Inquire of FRANCIS II. BLUXUME, 47 South street.

FOR SALE-A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; warranted kind and sound in every particular. Apply corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place.

MOR SALE—A FIRST RATE YOUNG HORSE, PER-fectly kind and gentle, together with a small light car-riage, with two seats; also, the harness. The entablishment cost, a short time since, over \$500, and will now be sold a bargain, as the owner has no further use for them. All the above are in good order. A line addressed to A. O., and left at the Herald office, will meet with astentien.

FOR SALE-A VERY HANDSOME BLACK HORSE L' 1854 hands high, pony build, six years eld; can trot in 254, perhapa less. Warranted without fault. Price \$250, Inquire at BARKER'S Livery Stable, 121 Amity street. FOR SALE-A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, SEVEN

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.

The Fishery Dispute in England.

Appointment of Mr. Thomas Baring as Special Minister to Washington to Settle the Question.

The Intended Marriage of Louis Napoleon Broken Off.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Coup d'Etat of Gen. Urquiza.

THE CROPS OF EUROPE.

THE MARKETS.

&c., &c., &c.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lett, arrived at this port at quarter before five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, the 14th instant, at quarter past ten o'clock in the merning.

The news is three days later than that by the Atlantic. It is important relative to the fishery question and the crops in Europe.

It is announced that Mr. Thomas Baring, of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., has been appointed Special Minister to the United States, to arrange the fishery and other questions at issue between the two countries. The particulars of this mission, and feeling in England, in regard to the troubles on the banks, are given in full in another column.

The Vestal, of 26 guns, Captain C. B. Hamilton, has been sent to Portsmouth, to be paid advance; she will then sail for the North American station. The Tiger, 16 guns, Captain Giffard, is at Spithead under orders for foreign service, and is taking in stores and provisions for six months supply. Her destination is not at present known, but is conjectured to be the North American coast. At Sheerness, the paddle wheel steam-vessel Cyclops, 6, and screw steam-frigates Amphion and Horatio, of the advanced steam squadron of reserve, have taken on board their full quantity of coal, so as to be in readiness to proceed to sea (if required) at the shortest possible notice. It is conjectured the screw steamers Arrogant, 46; Dauntless, 33; Highflyer, 21; Encounter, 14; are now on their way to Spithead, and will also be sent to join Admiral Seymour's squad-

The crops in Europe still looked bad. Although the grain markets did not close very actively, the price of flour at Liverpool had improved from ninepence to one shilling per pound.

There had been no alteration of moment in the market for American State Stocks. It was said that large lots had been sent to the United States to sell. Annexed were the quotations in London, on

United States Five per Ct. Bonds (1865) 97 a 98
Do. Six per Ct. Bds. (1862)
Do. Six per Ct. do. (1868)
Do. Six per Ct. Inscribed Stock (1867-68) 106 1/4 a 107 1/4
New York State Five per Ct. Stock (1858-60) 97 a 98
Pennsylvania Five per Ct. Stockex div. 8714 a 8814
Do. Five per Ct. Bonds (1882) 951/6 a
Ohio Six per Gt. Stock (1870-75)
Massachusetts Five per Ct. Ster. Bds (1868) 109 a 110
Maryland Five per Ct. Ster. Bds 96% a 97%
Virginia Six per Ct. Bds (1886) 99 % a 100
Kentucky Six per Ct. Bonds (1868) 99 a 100
Bennessee Six per Cent Bonds (1890) 98 a 99
Ganada Six per Ct. Ster. Bds. (1874) ex div. 1121/4 a 1131/4
Beston City Five per Cent Bonds (1858-62). 94 a 95
Montreal City Six per Cent Bonds (1857-65) 8614 a 8714
New York City Five per Ct. Stock (1855-70) 95 a -
Phila. & Rd. R. Six per Ct. Mrtg. Bds. ('60) 85 a 86
N. Y. & Erie Seven p. c. 1st mt. (1868-69) 105 a 106
Do. do. Seven per Cent, 2d mortgage (1859) 97 a 98
De. Seven per Cents, Convertible (1862) 90 % a 91%
Ohio & Pennsylvania 7 per Cents (1865-66) . 93 1/4 a 94

The stock market at Paris has been generally de pressed, and the prices of both the rentes and railray shares show a considerable decline.

The Humboldt had arrived off Cowes early on Thursday morning, the 12th inst , and having landed her mails and passengers, by the attendant steamer, proceeded on her voyage.

The latest news received from Buenos Ayres, by

the Baltimore, of the coup d'état of Urquiza, is fully confirmed by the way of England. The advices from Buenos Ayres are of the 2d ult. That city had been placed under a dictatorial government. General Urquiza had gagged the public press, dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. and ordered four of the most popular and influential members to quit the country as demagogues; the city, however, remained perfectly tranquil. Accounts from Teneriffe state that all the ports of

the Canary islands are to be made free ports, and after the 10th of October goods and provisions of all countries will be admitted, under any flag, at a duty of one per cent on the invoice value, tobacco and corn exepted.

The Grand Council of Neufchatel had passed the most severe laws against treason, and seditious acts, which were made constructive treason, all aimed against the parties who favor the King of Prussia's

There is very little news from Italy, Spain, and

Portugal. Travellers arriving from Hungary speak of exten sive fires that have occurred very recently on the estates of certain proprietors. They are said to be the work of incendiaries.

Advices from Paris state that the treaty of con nerce between France and Belgium expired the 9th instant, and not having been renewed, the commercial relations between the two countries are replaced under the regimen of the general tariff; it was, however, expected that a provisional treaty would be agreed to

The London Morning Post publishes two letters from Lord Londonderry to Louis Napoleon, charging him with breach of faith in not liberating

Twenty-five Arabs, fellow prisoners of Abd-el Kadir, have been set at liberty, and will be sent to Algeria. About forty prisoners now remain in onfinement with the Emir.

The intended marriage of Louis Napoleon is said to have been broken off. We learn from Madrid that rumors were again prevalent of the intention of the ministry to reform

the Electoral law. The Queen of England had arrived at the Scheldt She was to have a magnificent reception at Ant. werp.

Accounts from Spa state that the health of Meyer beer is every day improving, and that he is engaged in the composition of a new oratorio, which will be produced, for the first time, at the musical festival at Birmingham next month.

A public meeting of merchants, bankers, and others was held in London on Wednesday, to take measures for relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Montreal. The Lord Mayor presided. Many of the [gentlemen present put down their names for sums varying from £10 to £200, and subscription books are open at all the banking houses.

The Fishery Troubles.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL MINISTER TO THE
UNITED STATES—THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

UNITED STATES—THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

[From the Liverpool Chronicle, August 14]

Mr Thomas Baring, of the minent firm of Baring
Brethers & Co., will proceed to the United States
by the Asia to-day, having offered his good services
to Lord Malmesbury, with the view to bringing
about a satisfactory arrangement of the question—
an offer which has been accepted by her Majesty's
cabinet. It will be remembered that Lord Aabburton, snother of the Baring family, negotiated the
treaty so well known as the "Ashburton treaty;"
and in view of the great influence exercised by this
firm in the United States, arising, in a great measure, from the vast extent of their mercantile and
monetary transactions with that republic, there can
be little doubt that the efforts of Mr. Baring will be
attended with success. We understand that Mr.
Baring, on his visit to Washington, will also endeavor to obtain the co-operation of the United
States government, with a view to getting the
American Minister at Mexico to join in the remonstrances of our own ambasador at the breach of
faith committed by the Mexican government in
their conduct towards the foreign creditors, no
small number of whom are citizens of the United
States.

[From the London News, August 13.]

We have already stated that the position of the

small number of whom are citizens of the United States.

[From the London News, August 13.]

We have already stated that the position of the fishery question is by no means calculated to create alarm, and to day we are enabled to state a fact which will go far towards allaying the anxiety that has been excited by the bellicose tone of some of the less accredited United States journals. Mr. Thomas Baring, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers & Co., is about to proceed to the United States by the next packet, and has offered his gool services to Lord Malmesbury, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory arrangement of the question—an offer which has been accepted by her Majesty's cabinet. It will be remembered that Lord Ashburton, another of the Baring family, negotiated the treaty so well known as the "Ashburton treaty," and in view of the great influence exercised by this firm in the United States, arising in a great measure from the vast extent of their mercantile and monetary transactions with that republic, there can be little doubt that the efforts of Mr. Baring will be received with satisfaction, as proving that the Derby cabinet are sensible of their precipitancy in provoking a quarrel with America, and of the necessity of adopting a conciliatory tene in their future communications. Rumors to this effect were current in the afternoon, and tended to strengthen the feeling of the market towards the close, but there are other influences in operation, as we have already intimated, which have contributed very materially to the production of the remarkable check now noticed. The most important of these is tho weather, which is now regarded with general solicitude, as it is feared that the heavy rains and cold wind will cause much damage to the wheat.

[From the London Sun, August 12]

It is reported in American circles that Mr.

tude, as it is feared that the heavy rains and cold wind will cause much damage to the wheat.

[From the Lordon Sun, August 12]

It is reported in American circles that Mr. Thomas Baring, of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., is about to proceed to the United States, charged with a special mission from our government, to endeavor to arrange the fishery dispute. This appointment would give much satisfaction on the other side of the Atlantic, where the antecedents of Lord Ashburton and family, as well as business connections, would ensure Mr. Baring a cordial reception. It is certain that this gentleman was not present, yesterday, at the meeting in aid of the sufferers by the Montreal fire, and that recently he has had several interviews with Mr. Lawrence, the American Ambassador here.

A special meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce has been called for Saturday next, "to take into consideration the present state of our relations with the United States of America." It is understood that the meeting has been summoned at the request of eight members of the chamber, who are dissatisfied with the proceedings of the British government on the fishing question.

The Vestal, 26, Captain C. B. Hamilton, arrived at Spithead from Sheerness, yesterday, to be paid advance. She will then sail for the North American station.

[From the London Globe, August 13.]

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[From the London Globe, August 13.]

The improvement in the state of the weather, the more moderate tone of the American journals, and the satisfactory arrangement of the heavy settlement, have had a beneficial effect on the English securities, which have all been marked by a rise. Consols, after closing last night at 98½ to 98½ for money, and 98½ to 98½ for the September account, opened this morning at 98½ to 99½ for immediate transfer, and 99 to 99½ for the account.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, August 12.]
We have much satisfaction in referring to the news brought to Southampton this day by the Humboldt from New York, as it confirms the opinion we have throughout expressed regarding the fishery dispute. It appears that President Fillmore disapproved the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. HERALD, there was every prospect that an amicable arrangement would be shortly come to. This is what we have all along said. Our contemporary the Times is anxious to keep up an alarm on this subject, for what purpose it best knows; we can only guess, as a Yankee would say, what that purpose is.

(From Paris Letter August 12)

pose is.

[From Paris Letter. August 12.]

There was a marked improvement to-day at the Bourse, for there were none but favorable rumors. It was stated that the French government had received positive news that the fishery question between England and the United States would be amicably settled, and that yesterday there was a meeting at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at which the proposition for a prolongation of the commercial treaty with Bolgium was so favorably entertained by the Minister, that it may be almost immediately expected. The 4½ per cents rose for eash to 104f. 65c. parinister, that it may be almost immediately expected. The 4½ per cents rose for cash to 104f. 65c, and the three per cents to 75f. Most of the railroad shares also rose. It was stated at the Bourse that the first train of the Strasbourg Railway, which was opened to the public to-day, gave 6,000 francs to the company.

road shares also rose. It was stated at the Bourse that the first train of the Strasbourg Railway, which was opened to the public to-day, gave 6,000 francs to the company.

[From the London Times, Aug. 12]

The extracts from the American journals which we yesterday published, and which were but samples of an extremely copious assortment, will serve to convince every reader of the success with which Lord Derby's cabinet, if really without serious intentions, has contrived to mystify the government and people of the United States. The organs of the ministry at home have authoritatively declared that, with respect to the north-eastern fisheries, no new claim has been advanced, and no concession withdrawn, and that even "the disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of 1818 remains where it was." If this be indeed the case, we can only observe that the protectors of the colonial fisheries are as difficult to understand as the protectors of the British farmer, and that the authorities and people of the Union have been led into very unfortunate misconceptions. Substantially speaking, there had been but one "disputed point" in the convention of 1818, and that, as we have already explained, relates to the interpretation properly applicable to the term "bay"—the Americans professing to understand by this phrase the narrow creeks and inlets of the coast exclusively, and the British government maintaining that large bays, such as that of Fundy, to the south, and that of Chaleur, to the north of New Brunswick, are comprehended no less effectually than the smaller coast indentations. This is the point which, as the reader is now aware, has been disputed for more than thirty years. The British government nevermade any surrender of its views, though it conceded a certain relaxation in respect of the Bay of Fundy, but the Americans, although, of course, incompetent to give imperative effect to their own interpretation, have practically acted upon it to a considerable extent. By the announcement that this que mation contains any meaning whatever, it must be that no measures have been taken by the British government to make the "disputed interpretation" more important than it has been for the last seven

more important than it has been for the last seven years.

New, on the sixth of last month, Mr. Webster, being Secretary of State to the government of the Union, issued an official document from the Department of State at Washington, for the declared purpose of communicating to the American public the new position in which the question of the fishericswas placed. In this document, he stated that an entire change of policy had occurred in Englend with reference not only to the system of bounties, but to the admission of American fishermen to grounds from which, according to strict treaty engagements, they ought to be excluded. What fishing grounds Mr. Webster here understood is conclusively shown in the sequel of his notification. After quoting at length the operative clauses of the convention of 1818, and explaining the disputed interpretations of the word "bay," he proceeds to observe that, in 1841, the legislature of Nova Scotia observe that, in 1841, the legislature of Nova Scotia submitted the case for opinion to the law officers of the period general general, and that their decision

was against the right of the Americans to enter these large bays for the purpose of fighing; notwithstanding, their central waters might be more three miles distant from either shore. "It is this construction, continues Mr. Webster, "which the colonies have ever since desired should be enforced; and this," he adds, "the English government has now, it would appear, consented to do."

Without presuming to be acquainted with the true intentions of ministers at home, we must remark that nothing can be clearer than the light in which such intentions are regarded abroad. Mr. Webster, in his proper ministerial capacity, writing in the name of the government, from a government office, and basing his notification on "information of an official character received at that department," communicates to the American public his anticipations that the "disputed interpretation" of the treaty provisions, inatead of "remaining where it was," will at length be brought to issue by the forcible adoption of that construction maintained by the firtish government; that the "extensive businees of the New England fishermen will be completely interrupted" in consequence, and that all concerned, therefore, should "stand on their guard" Such is the impression produced on the American governmentby its official information, nor can we see, indeed, how even on the face of Sir John Pakingson's despatch any different conclusion could fave been formed. The circular letter of the Colonial Secretary to the Governors of our North American dependencies, bearing date only the 26th of May last, plainly states that "he Majesty's ministers are desirous of removing all grounds of complaint on the part of the colonies in consequence of encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as eon as possible, a small naval force of steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the ebservance of such conventions only of the conven

cult for any English or American reader to come so any other conclusion than that arrived at by the American government, and accepted by the population of the States.

At the same time we are induced to remark, that every day's additional consideration which the subject receives, convinces us, not only that the construction of the treaty maintained by the British government is right in law, but that the more intelligent of the American statesmen are persuaded of this fact, however opposed they may consider it to the suggestions of local convenience, or the best interests of both countries. The Americans renounce by the treaty for ever "any liberty, heretofore enjoyed or claimed, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbons" of the British possessions in America, not distinctly excepted in terms. Now, according to the British interpretation, which considers "a bay" as something different from a coast—as a line of sea, in fact, from which the three miles of British property are to be reckoned as elsewhere from land—the specification of bays, creeks, and harbors in the treaty was very natural and necessary; but, according to the version which the Americans would give, these words become superfluous, for the single word "coast" would have provided for all the cases, if nothing was forbidden but inshore fishery within a certain distance. What, in short, can be the meaning of the expression, "within three marine miles of a bay," except that contended for by the British government? A vessel forbidden to come within a marine league of Bantry Bay could certainly not cast anchor in the middle of it.

Bay could certainly not cast anchor in the middle of it.

We observe, too, that Mr. Webster, in the only official document yet published on the subject, though he will not admit that the British interpretation is conformable to the intentions of the contracting partics—a point obviously next to impossible to decide—does, nevertheless, acknowledge that "it would appear by a strict and rigid construction of this article that fishing vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into the bays or harbors of the that fishing vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into the bays or harbors of the British provinces, except for the purposes of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water." Now this is all for which we contend. With respect to the advantage to be taken of this construction, we trust that the governments of the two countries may not find it difficult to come to an agreement befitting the characters of both; but we submit to the good sense of the American public that in a case where the law, however invidiously interpreted, is nevertheless against them, they should not embitter the dispute by charging "aggression" on those who the dispute by charging "aggression" on those who are certainly guilty of nothing worse than abrupt-ness, and whose precipitation may itself turn out have been either misconceived abroad or reconsid-

The Dominican Loan in London.

[From the London Times, Aug 13]

Nothing further has been heard of the Dominican loan for £750,000 advertised on the 7th inst., and it is presumed that the project will prove entirely unsuccessful. The fact, however, of its having been brought forward at all, in the present absence of any general information concerning the position of the country, is a remarkable instance of the reliance placed upon the readiness of the London public to subscribe to anything during an abundance of money. According to the meagre statements of the agents, the loan is issued in virtue of a decree of the Dominican Congress, approved by the President; and its object is to redeem about £40,000 of depreciated currency, and to promote immigration and the construction of public works. It is also added that the republic is at peace with its former opponents, the Haytiens; that its products are of the choicest and most profific kind; and that its revenue is so ample that the war with Hayti was carried on and terminated without the necessity of contracting any debt. It is understood, however, that these statements require considerable qualification, and that, although the prospects of the republic, if peace and internal order can be secured, are sufficient to warrant strong hopes of its welfare, they are certainly not such as to lead to any expectation that the annual interest on £750,000 could be met, or that such a loan, although raised professedly to develope the resources of the country, could operate in any other way than to corrupt and encumber it. At the same time, the position of Dominica, as regards the probable course of the future commerce of the world, is so important as to render it desirable that an increased knowledge should be cultivated of the various advantages it presents. The republic comprises about two-thirds of the Island of Hayti, and course of the future commerce of the world, is so important as to render it desirable that an increased knowledge should be cultivated of the various advantages it presents. The republic comprises about two-thirds of the Island of Hayti, and forms that part of it which is nearest to this country; the western side, or Hayti proper, being under the despotic authority of the black Emperor Soulouque. But although the Dominican republic is much larger than Hayti, its population is only about 200,000, while that of Hayti is estimated at 700,000. The Dominicans are of Spanish origin, and consist of about one-third whites, and a small proportion of blacks, the remainder being a mixed race. The Haytiens belonged to a French colony, and are all black, no white persons being allowed even to hold land or property of any kind in the country. From the overthrow of the Spanish power, in 1821, up to 1844, the entire island was under the Haytien government as one republic, but in the latter year, owing to the violation by the Haytiens of the terms on which the annexation of Dominica had taken place, and their refusal to permit the immigration of white colonists into any part of the island, the Dominicans were driven to declare their independence, which independence was recognized by Great Britain in 1850. Since that time Hayti has been transformed by a coup d'état of Soulouque from a republic into a monarchy, and it has been the incessant object of this black potentate, who was crowned Emperor about four months back, under the title of Faustin the First, to subjugate the Dominicans, and to regain possession of the entire island. In this, however, he has been signally frustrated, his army, raised for the purpose, having, in the first instance, been entirely dispersed and beaten, while his subsequent threats of renewing the attack have been checked by the joint interference of England, France, and the United States. The mediation of these powers, however, has not yet produced an actual peace, and all that they have accomplished h

the fact is believed to be simply that the Presiden was authorised in 1851 to negotiate for a loan, but that such a loan would require the sanction of the Legislature, and that it is doubtful if this would be obtained for anything like the amount named. At the same time, it is impossible to comprehend the purposes for which it can be required. The depreciated paper circulation might be bought up for £30,000, and the idea of a State with only 200,000 inhabitants, and scarcely yet firm in its independence, or secure from the domestic intrigues peculiar to all races of Spanish origin, taking upon itself a debt of £750,000, simply to promote enterprise and immigration, is preposterous. The interest and sinking fund upon this would be nearly £60,000 per annum, and the entire revenue of the republic is supposed not to exceed £60,000. If she could support a war without experiencing financial difficulties, she must be in a condition to meet all the requirements of such immigration as is likely to take place at present; and, as far as regards the promotion of enterprise, it will be enough if the English public deal with any specific project that may be brought forward, after a full examination of their merits. That many such openings in connexion with the trade of Dominica will from time to time present themselves cannot be doubted, since the country is naturally rich, and its situation on the highway from Europe to Nicaragua, together with the fact, which appears to be admitted, that an abundant supply of bituminous coal is obtainable in the Bay of Samana, can scarcely fail from this period to insure its rapid progress.

people themselves, and not of their drivers.

The correspondent of one of the London papers

The correspondent of one of the London papers says:—
It is rumored that some untoward accident has occurred to interfere with (some say to break off entirely) the President's projected matrimonial alliance. In quarters that ought to be well informed, it is denied that a rupture has taken place, though it would appear that something has occurred, not, however, as I am informed, of a serious character. Every one knows that the "course of true love never does run smooth," but I be lieve it would be premature to say that it has been definitively interrupted. The President's brief absence within the last day or two, has also given rise to a multitude of rumors, and that about the marriage was one of the first. The President returned to St. Cloud last night.

of the first. The President returned night.

The London Sun says:—
Notwithstanding the confident assertions of some of our contemporaries to the contrary, we have excellent reason for being convinced that the long talked of marriage between the Prince Louis Napoleon and the Princess of the House of Wasa will never take place. Almost insurmountable difficulties are, we believe, found to exist.

Considerable anxiety appears to be felt by the present ministry of the Prince President as to the course likely to be pursued by the refugees, the majority of whom are understood to be rapidly congregating in Jersey.

jority of whom are understood to be rapidly congregating in Jersey.

The grand Napoleon festivities for the 15th of August, are about to be simultaneously celebrated throughout Europe, by the representatives of Louis Napoleon's government. A banquet will, in this manner, be given on Monday, the 16th of August, in London, (the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday falling this year on Sunday)—to which banquet all her Majesty's ministers are invited.

Portugal.

Our Lisbon letters and papers of the 8th inst. state that the Minister of Finance had presented his budget, which exhibited receipts to the amount of 12,492 contos, and an expenditure of 12,881 contos, thus leaving a deficit of 389 contos.

The government, as we are informed, will avail themselves of the interval, up to the opening of the Cortes, in decreeing measures of immediate necessity—e.g., simplifying the present mode of imposing taxes, thereby doing away with much of the trouble and difficulty now experienced in collecting them.

posing taxes, thereby doing away with much of the trouble and difficulty now experienced in collecting them.

The electoral decree was being drawn up, and would require about a month for its completion.

The port wine question, so says report, will meet with a speedy settlement, though its doing so will perhaps occasion much dissatisfaction in the Douro provinces. An entire reorganization of the interior postal arrangement had taken place, which would have the effect of giving a most desirable facility for the transmissal of letters, &c. The duty on teas had undergone a very considerable diminution, e. g.—from S60 to 160 reis per lb , being a reduction of something like 16 per cent on the actual price of the article itself. Tens of all kinds were to be admitted. Nor is this boon to be an isolated one, for we hear another equally beneficial is in contemplation—that of abolishing the soap monopoly, and so reducing the present enormous price (about Is. per lb.) of this most needful of all articles, as it is hoped, to bring it within the reach of every one.

The differences between the government and the chambers, on the subject of the augmentations of credit for the service of the army, and which, it will be remembered, have already produced two or three dissolutions of the legislature, were brought to a close on the 6th instant. Concessions were made on bot hsides. The propositions of the government were adopted, but with very considerable modification, without which, agreement would have been impossible.

Turkey.

The Paris Debats publishes news from Constanti nople to 29th July. It is mostly occupied with accounts of the reception of the French steam frigat Charlemagne. A great portion of the city af Erze rous had been destroyed by an earthquake.

Very Late from South America.

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IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES—CONFIRMATION
OF THE COUP D'ETAT OF GEN. URQUIZA—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, ETC.
The steamship Severn, arrived at Southampton
(England) on the 12th inst., bringing the usual
monthly Brazil and River Plate mails.
Her dates are Buenos Ayres July 2, Monteville
July 6, Rio de Janeiro July 15, Bahia July 19, Innambuco July 22, St. Vincent's, Cape Verde, July
30, Teneriffe August 4, Madeira August 5, Lisbon
August 8. The Severn landed 52 passengers at
Lisbon, and brings 49 to Southampton, among
whom is Admiral Pascoe Grenfell, of the Brazilian
navy.

The news from the River Plate by this packet is

The news from the River Plate by this packet is of a somewhat important character. Buenos Ayres was again placed under a dictatorial government, the duration of which it was impossible to foretell. General Urquiza had effected a coup d'état a la Louis Napoleon, and the community of Buenos Ayres was much alarmed and exasperated. The public press was effectually gagged, the Chamber of Representatives dissolved, and four of the most popular and influential members ordered to quit the country as demagogues. Such was the sorry prelude to the anticipated natiotal organization. A private letter, dated Euenos Ayres, July 2, says:—

General Urquiza has played a desperate game, and is irretrievably lest, unless he can achieve some dazaling trismph by constituting the nation; and in this great enterprise, to which we heartily wish success, the chances are problems had. The Governors of the provinces appear all in its favor, but other communities, where the la fluences of Goneral Urquiza is less fett, may take the same stand as Eucass Ayres. Should that be the saes, he has

not the power to enforce obedience, and the example he has set here may be quoted to his disadvan tage. In short, we are once more at sea without chart or rudder; and God only knows what may be the fate of this unfortunate country Meanwhile foreign froops pe ambulate our streets, night and day, and it is difficult a banish the idea of a city with the "heel of the conquere." on its neck." Business, of course paralyzed confidence he auspence, and all eyes strained in fruitlessly peering inta the womb of a dark and mysterious future. An omina section hangs over the south of this province, and one several of our interior provinces to the north. A single spark may ignife the train, involving us in the horror of of a new civil war.

The corp d'etat has left the city in profound tranquility and perfect order; but no doubt there is a rankling feeling of discontent, not the less dangerous, perhaps, from the constrained slence to which it is subjected. At the same time, we see nothing to justify the slightest approhension for public order; and if successful in constituting the nation on a broad, secure, and liberal basis. General Urquiza will readily be pardoned, by the judicious and disinterested, for the bold and unceremonious step of which zealous theorists, with a specious show of reason, so bitterly complain.

An official notification of the coup d'état had been conveyed to the British Charge d'Affaires in two despatches, of which translations are appended:— TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF HER BRITANNIC MA-

TO THE CHARGE D'APFARS OF HER ERITANNIC MA-JESTY, THE HON. ROBERT GORE.

The undersigned has received orders from his Excelse-cy the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation-to address your Honor acquainting you that, in the criti-cal crisis to which certain traitor demagogues have redu-ced the city of Buenos Ayres, exposing it anew to the horrors of civil war, he has considered it necessary to dis-tate the necessary measures, that the foreigners resident in it may enjoy all the benefits which the country and its government concede to them in their character of neu-trals.

its government concede to them in their character of secturals.

For this purpose I have the satisfaction of manifesting to your Honor that his Excellency wishes you to acquaint your countrymen of the necessity of their wearing the national cockade and hoisting upon their dwellings their respective flags, in order that they may thus enjoy the protection due to their persons and properties; earnestly recommending them not to give asylum to say of the demagogues unless they wish to forfeit the protection which the Argentine government endeavors to extend to them.

God preserve your Honor many years.

LUIS J. DE LA PENA.

TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND CONSUL GENERAL

TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND CONSUL GENERAL OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY, THE HON. ROBBET GORE.

PALERNO DE SAN BENITO, June 24, 1852.

The undersigned has received orders from his Excelency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, to enclose to your Honor a copy of the determination he adopted yesterday, of declaring dissolved the Chamber of Representatives of this province, and putting in exercise the faculties that are conferred upon him by the 14th article of the Treaty of San Nicolas dis of Arroys, which was communicated to your Hener yesterday, and which is a law of the Confederation.

This determination is justified by the notoriety of the facts that have taken place, especially since the 21st inst.; and his Excellency the Director has recapitulated them in the appended manifest, which he caused to be published yesterday.

The Chamber of Representatives, without liberty is its deliberations; the ministers of the executive power compelled to resign their offices, and the governor of the province himself having to resign an authority whose voice was disregarded, and drowned in the clamer of the most insufferable demagogueism, constituted in an effective state of anarchy, which the provisional director could not tolerate without a serious responsibility before the nation and the whole world.

But his determination is not to extend the authority with which he is invested beyond the time and the measures that may be strictly necessary for the re-establishment of the internal order of this province.

On transmitting this determination to the knowledge of your Honor, the undersigned has been directed by His Excellency, to reiterate to you the assurance that the rights of your fellow-countrymen will be scrupulously respected, as also those of the pacific cliticans, the friends of order.

Having thus fulfilled the orders of the Director of the Confederation, I have the satisfaction of saluting year accumpanying the official documents published on this date. God preserve your Honor many years.

LUIS JO

Our accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that a law had been passed authorizing the incorporation of a company for establishing a railway from that city to several towns in the interior. Two companies had started to compete for this concession. The population of the province is represented to have increased from 500,000 to 1,200,000 souls in 15 years; two-thirds of the latter, however, are composed to Cools.—A Aria squamanhad been nearly concluded between the Imperial government and a private company for the regular navigation by stembeats of the great river Amazon; a subsidy of 240 contos is to be paid annually by the government in support of this enterprize. The government requires the steamers to ascend the river as far up as Nanta, a village more than ninety leagues beyond St. José de Marabitama, a Brazilian fort, and the last settlement on the Amazon. In the first instance the voyages are to be performed monthly, and afterwards every twenty days, with vessels of 180 thorse power. Other conditions are Our accounts from Rio de Janeiro state that a law the first instance the voyages are to be performed monthly, and afterwards every twenty days, with vessels of 180 chorse power. Other conditions are likewise imposed—such as the settlement of colonies, conveyance of mails, &c. The public revolution of Brazil continued to increase, and the first six months of 1852 showed a large excess over the corresponding period of 1851. The revenue of the last financial year was 37,000 contos. The funds remitted to London by the government from April 15, 1851, to April 15, 1852, amounted to £641,680 stepling; the exports to foreign markets amounted to ling; the exports to foreign markets amounted to 66,120,604 milreis, exceeding those of 1851 by 11,026,334 milreis.

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The steamers conveying Sir C. Hotham and the Chevalier de St. Georges had touched at Rio. It was apprehended by many persons that the wishes of Great Britain and France were likely to meet with some difficulties, and that some componsation would be demanded for opening the rivers to the navigation of foreign vessels. In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies a project for granting a credit of 800 contos, in order to buy steamers to cruise against the African slave traders, was being discussed, and would probably be passed. The desire of the imperial government to suppress this traffic is thus clearly shown.

At Tenerifie, United States corvette Preble; at Madeira, United States corvette Dale, and brig Bainbridge. Her Majesty's ships Herald and Teral of the South Sea Expedition, left St. Vincent's on the 29th of July for Rio.

The fever had very much abated at Rio de Janeiro, and only a few cases existed, which caused no anxiety.

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Buenos Ayres commercial accounts state that the month of June opened with a brisk demand for manufactured goods, both for local consumption and for the interior markets; prices had, therefore, rallied from the late depression, and during the whole month the system of transhipment and rembarkation had been going on to a large amount. In exports, owingfo the bad state of the roads, from frequent heavy rains, the Salaredos had done comparatively little, and the statement of produce exported showed a decided falling off. The winter, so far, had been mild and favorable, and eattle in very superior condition were exported in the spring.

From Rio, we are apprised of a further improvement in exchange, the rate having advanced from 264 to 27 and 274. Transactions of London, estimated at £290,000, were effected principally at 27d.; on Paris, 540,000 franes, at 352 to 355; and on Hamburgh, 250,000 m. beo., chiefly at 657r. Discounts ruled at 44 per cent, but the market was taken somewhat by surprise on the 12th ult. by an announcement from the directory that the Bank of Brazil had increased the rate to 6 per cent. An average amount of business had been transacted in imports. The share mania had much diminished. The coffee market had continued active till after the arrival out of the Tay, when business was brought to a stand, but no decline in prices took place, owing to the smallness of stocks. The accounts about the present crop continued favorable, and the yield, though far from reaching that of 1850, '51, will considerably exceed the one just finished. The reports regarding the coming sugar crop were unfavorable, and it is not expected to exceed one-half of the last. Six per cent Brazilian stock was quoted 102 to 103 ex. div.; provincial, 100. The determination come to by the provincial government to redeem part of their stock at par had tended to 'depress the market, and there were ne purchaser over that price. In freights an improvement had taken place, and the clearances of vessels considerable.

At Bahia the market for imports continued with-

At Bahis the market for imports continued without change, business generally having been of an unsatisfactory character for some time past. The deficiency of the sugar crop, as compared with that of last year, was about 13,000 tons. Considerable purchases had been made since receipt of the Tay's advices, and white were quoted 19a. 6d. per cwt.; and browns, 15s. 10d. per cwt., free on board. Exchange, 274; freights, 40s. to 42s. 6d.

At Pernambuco there had been a good demand at improved rates for staple goods, but fancy articles continued neglected. It was expected that cless continued neglected. It was expected that cless continued neglected. It was expected that the ensuing two months, and heavy supplies would the ensuing two months, and heavy supplies would the prices almost nominal, at whites 17s. 11d. to 22s. 9a.; browns, 13s. 11d. to 15s. 11d. for so on board. The present crop continued to snew a considerable deficiency over that of last year. Cotton was quoted 51850 to 61800. Freights